The People's Korea

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New Delhi Confab Displays Unity of Non-Aligned Countries: Pyongyang

(Compiled from KCNA) A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on February 19 with the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the chair.

Attending the joint meeting were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Party, and members of the Central People's Committee.

The joint meeting heard a report on the activity of the delegation of our country which had attended the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi, India, from February 9 to 13.

At the joint meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung assessed the results of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference and made an important concluding speech on a series of problems facing the non-aligned movement at present.

He stressed that the results of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference clearly proved once again the validity of the policies of our Party and the Government of our Republic for expanding and developing the non-aligned movement in face of the situation obtaining within and without it at the present juncture.

The joint meeting recognized that our delegation to the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference had made an important contribution to maintaining the principle of the non-aligned movement, strengthening its unity and working out a correct fighting strategy of this movement in conformity with the demand of the situation by working in accordance with the policies of our Party and the Government of our Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the most precious success was the full display of the spirit of unity and cooperation at the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The conference was called at a time when the international tension had become acute and the danger of a new war was growing day by day owing to the scramble of big powers for the sphere of influence, the non-aligned movement was undergoing a trial for various complex problems and the imperialists were getting more undisguised in their manoeuvres to split and disorganize our movement.

The conference had been expected to be more complicate and difficult than any of the previous conferences either in view of the situation created within and without the non-aligned movement or in view of the tasks to be fulfilled by this movement.

The imperialist reptile press had declared that the non-aligned movement would undergo another test of split with the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference as an occasion.

The non-aligned movement, however, was not split but achieved unity and cohesion and powerfully demonstrated its great strength

(Continued on page 3)

Democratic Kampuchea Responds to Sihanouk Call For United Front

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has called for a united front of Democratic Kampuchea and all other patriotic forces.

On February 10 Samdech Norodom Sihanouk now staying in Pyongyang met Som San, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea, at the guest house.

The Samdech asked the Ambassador to convey to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea his hope for founding a united front and a coalition government embracing all patriotic forces of beloved Kampuchea.

The Samdech also handed over to the Ambassador his memorandum to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in this connection.

On February 14 Samdech Norodom Sihanouk met again Som San, Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the DPRK, at the guest house.

The Ambassador conveyed a reply message of Prime Minister Khieu Samphan to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

In the reply message the Government of Democratic Kampuchea agreed in principle to the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and proposed that a delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea be sent to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at a time convenient to him for a concrete discussion of the question of forming a united front.

Agreeing to the proposal of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said he would meet any time the delegation coming to meet him.

–KCNA

Pyongyang Urges Americans to Stop Team Spirit '81

—At 405th MAC Meeting—

The Pyongyang side charged the Americans that "Team Spirit '81" "constitutes a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement," and urged them to stop the large-scale provocative war game right away.

It was called "an open challenge to the Korean people exerting all possible efforts for the country's reunification".

The war game, it charged, as "jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of the Pyongyang side lodged a strong protest with the Americans at the 405th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held at Panmunjom on Feb. 13.

Team Spirit '81 is the sixth one since the annual joint military maneuver began in 1976 and the largest so far, as it involved a total of 161,500 troops.

"The war game," Major General Han Ju Gyong told the American counterpart, "started at a time when a war conflabs was being held between the master and servent."

He was referring to Chon's trip to the United States.

The senior member of the Pyongyang side said that "Team Spirit '81" is for the purpose of testing and perfecting the preparations for its provocation of another war in Korea.

The imperialists had in no case given any advance warning when and where they would start a war, he told the American delegate.

Nobody can assure that the enemy will not drive the forces mobilized for the war exercise directly for a surprise attack upon Pyongyang when a chance comes, the Pyongyang general argued.

He also pointed out that another purpose the war exercise is to threaten by force of arms the south Korean people and hold the so-called "presidential election" in south Korea.

Overseas Koreans, French Politicians Back N-S Confederation

Korean organizations abroad welcome with great enthusiasm Pyongyang's plan to reunify Korea by forming a north-south bi-system, non-boat confederation.

They called it "practical and flexible" and agreed to form a preparatory committee to found the projected Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Under the proposed concept, the existing political, economic and social systems of north and south Korea would remain as they are now.

The Pyongyang-based Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland last year sent south Koreans and Koreans abroad letters calling on them to hold a preparatory talks for the purpose.

Support was voiced by the Neutral Institute to Study Unification Proposals (the United States), the Society of Korean Christians in West Germany for the Unification of the Country and Mr Choe Hong Hui, publisher of Pedal Sinbo.

In its statement issued on Jan. 1, the Institute said, "We accept it (a letter) as a good news. We welcome this proposal as we have asserted national reunification and neutral Korea from the standpoint of independence, peace and Korean race."

The statement also called for the formation of a committee by overseas Koreans for north-south reunification. It urged all the patriotic Koreans to actively join the committee, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal, religious belief, political views and so on.

On Dec. 30, last year, the Society of Korean Christians in West Germany for the Unification of the Country said, "The problem is to discuss the possibility of the formation of confederal state and ways to establish it, leaving peculialities of north and south intact.

Paedal Sinbo publisher Choe Hong Hui, in his reply to the Democratic Front, agreed to have talks and proposed to have a first meeting of its kind in a third country near future.

Parliamentarians, general counsellors, mayors and deputy mayors of France, 133 in all, made public a joint statement on January 31 in support of the new national reunification proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The joint statement said in part President Kim Il Sung advanced a new reunification proposal of very weighty significance in October 1980.

It is a very comprehensible proposal acceptable to anyone who wants the reunification of Korea.

Putting forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, President Kim Il Sung said:

"People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country. We never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification."

Proceeding from this principle, he proposed to found a Confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

The Confederal state will be a neutral one which represents the Korean nation internationally and does not partake in any military alliance or bloc.

The proposal calls for restoring national unification and saving the country from dispute, leaving the social and political systems existing in the two parts of Korea as they are.

We consider that the proposal accords with the ardent desire of the Korean people and with the purpose of all the world people for its contribution to the removal of the source of tension and consolidation of world peace.

Therefore, we express our full support to this new reunification proposal.

Non-Aligned FMs Call for U.S. Withdrawal

Delegates of many countries expressed full support to the reunification of Korea at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in New Delhi from Feb. 9 to 13.

Here are excerpts from their speeches:

"The question of Korean reunification should be solved without outside interference in accordance with the free will of the Korean people.

"To this end, first of all, foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea."

–Francois Ngarukiy Intwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda

"As long as there are outside intervention and interference and 'two-Korea' plot, no peace can be ensured on the Korean Peninsula.

"We consider that an immediate end must be put to all manner of outside interference so that the people of north and south Korea may freely discuss the problem of national reunification."

–the Zimbabwean delegate

"We support the Korean people's struggle to achieve the national reunification without outside interference on a democratic principle."

–the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic

"The non-aligned countries must support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"We resolutely support the new proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realization of national reunification by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference."

–the Delegate of Guinea-Bissau

"The stationing of foreign troops obstructs the reunification of two parts of Korea. For the reunification of Korea foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea."

–the Maltese delegate

"We reaffirm the Nicaraguan people's solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement."

–Foriegn Minister of Nicaragua Miguel Descoto Brockmann

"The Burundi Government will in the future, too, as in the past, resolutely support the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and considered the new reunification proposal advanced at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea a realistic one for the reunification of Korea."

–the Burundi delegate

"The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without outside interference."

–Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia

Mr. Kim Jong Il's Birthday Celebrated by Prominent Japanese

A banquet to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and to celebrate the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il (Feb. 16), was held on the evening of February 16 at the Tokyo Hall, Yurakucho, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of ten prominent Japanese figures including Dietman Minobe Ryokichi and Sohyo (General Council of Trade Union of Japan) Chairman Makieda Motofumi.

Present there were more than 200 figures from political bodies, academic circles, trade unions and the press.

The party began by the opening address by Secretary General Iwai Akira of the Japan Association to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

In his address Mr. Iwai said, celebrating Secretary Kim Jong Il's birthday, that it is a matter for joy not only for the Korean people but also for the Japanese who support Korea's reunification and make efforts for it, that the Korean people have had a young and distinguished leader who will be able to continue and develop the revolutionary work done by President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim Jong Il's appearance as a leader of the Korean people is of great importance for the solution of the Korean reintegration problem, he added.

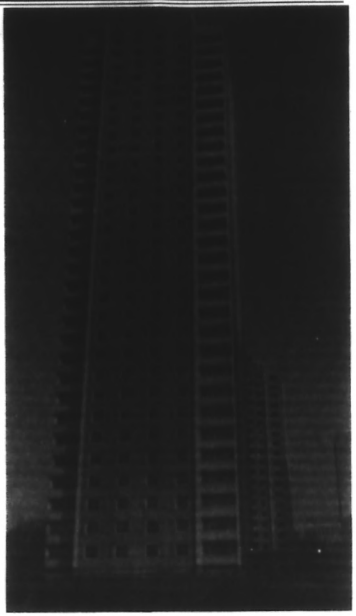
Vice-Chairman Akune Noboru of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Councilors, made a speech representing sponsors.

Secretary Kim Jong Il looked very warm-hearted, modest and intelligent and is one of leaders who will contribute to accelerate Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, according to Mr. Akune.

Miyagawa Takeo, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, proposed a toast.

Professor Yoshimoto Masaki at Hosei University who attended the banquet, said: Mr. Kim Jong Il has completely learned by experience, the ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung and has done great work in state affairs. Like President Kim Il Sung, he is a great leader of the Korean people with a noble character, the professor continued.

All the attendants at the banquet warmly celebrated the birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il and the birth of a new leader of Korea. The attendants included Katsumata Seiichi, former Chairman of the JSP; Hasegawa Shyozo and Yamahana Sadao, members of the House of Representatives; Akiyama Atsushi and Kiyamu Shinei, members of the House of Councilors; Takayama Kanji, Vice-Chairman of Sohyo; Ninatani Takehiro, Chief of the international department of Sohyo; Sakai Ichizo, Vice-Chairman of the National Railway Workers' Union; Sudo Yoshimi, Chairman of the All Japan Federation of Municipal Traffic Workers' Union; Ichikawa Makoto, member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Shimizu Sumiko, Chief Secretary of the Japan Solidarity Association with Korean Women; Aikawa Ruchiro, Managing-Director of the Japan-Korea Trading Committee; Inoue Shuhachi, professor at Rikkyo University; Kamakura Takao, professor at Saitama University; Hatada Takashi, emeritus professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University, writer Yoshitome Roju, playwriter Kataoka Kaoru, critic Kajitani Yoshihisa, critic Fujishima Udai, lawyer Ozaki Susumu, lawyer Tuchigami Kanji, journalist Kawada Yasuyo, and Goto Motoo, Managing-Director of the Asahi Shimbun.



A 30-storied apartment house in the Changgwang Street

My Impressions on Sec. Kim Jong Il

—By Akune Noboru, Vice-Chairman of JSP, Member of House of Councilors—

Here is an article written by Akune Noboru, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Councilors, on his impression of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Mr. Akune attended the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October in the DPRK. He was the first foreigner personally to meet Secretary Kim Jong Il since the 6th WPK Congress.

His article reads:

Last October I was invited to the 6th Congress of the WPK and attended it. During my stay in the DPRK I had a chance to meet Mr. Kim Jong Il. I was the first foreigner who personally met him after he was elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK.

I met him at a soiree to celebrate the Party Congress. When I said "Congratulations on your promotion to the important post of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party," he shook hands with me several times, saying "I am very glad to see you." I got the impression that he was a kind and modest man, the same impression as I received from his father.

Even if it was for a short time that we met, I realized that the DPRK had selected a great person as its second leader. I heartily congratulate the Korean people on it.

When people meet someone for the first time, they get the first impression from him. Sometimes they get an impression similar to what they expected or sometimes an impression different. I was strongly impressed by Mr. Kim Jong Il who was just the person I had expected.

I have been thinking that the problem of the successor is very difficult so that it has been rarely solved successfully until today in capitalist countries or in socialist countries. As soon as I reached the DPRK, I asked officials unconcernedly what Mr. Kim Jong Il was like. Whenever I asked them, they liked to talk about Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The most impressive words that I heard about Mr. Kim Jong Il were that he was very modest. They did not exaggerate, because I also got the impression from him.

His father President Kim Il Sung is the top leader of the Party and the State. He led the Korean people to the success of the socialist revolution and construction. It is a widely-known fact throughout the world that President Kim Il Sung is a great leader. The sons and daughters of prominent persons are usually made much of by people around them and they often become haughty. However, Mr. Kim Jong Il is completely different from these sons and daughters.

Excepting the 6th Congress, he did not show himself at any other official meetings. He inspects various parts of the country and guides them. He puts into practice the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung.

For example, Secretary Kim Jong Il visited a mine and went down a coal pit and lived with miners for several months. Hearing this, I, once a miner at the Miike Mine, Japan, felt myself strongly attracted to him.

When he tried to go into a pit, officials told him not to do so because it was dangerous. However, Mr. Kim Jong Il said "If there is a danger in it, miners are working in dangerous places. I must go into the pit for it all the more." This story greatly moved me.

Another point which impressed me was that every official who told me about Secretary Kim Jong Il looked cheerful and evidently proud. The expressions on their faces showed me that they were talking not about a leader far away from them but about a person near them.

At the Party Congress, Secretary Kim Jong Il directed the congress, passing notes. He looked very young and active. He also promptly directed the celebration parade by one-million Pyongyangites. Documents about the parade were piled up on the desk of Secretary Kim Jong Il. He was directing the parade, turning over these documents. Seeing him there, I thought he already had character as a top leader.

I saw the parade, standing for about four hours, too. It was a great artistic event performed in perfect order. Korea is the only country in the world that can demonstrate such a large-scale and beautiful parade.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has a profound knowledge of art and he had been energetically leading cultural and artistic affairs, I heard.

I think he is now ready to go into his work and now is the time for him to successfully accomplish his tasks, however difficult they may be.

President Kim Il Sung, when he was as old as Mr. Kim Jong Il led the Korean War to victory and started national construction and showed their bright future to the Korean people. I heard that Mr. Kim Jong Il already made great achievements in many fields of state affairs, devoting all his energies to the work for the country and its people. There is no doubt that Mr. Kim Jong Il will, in future, too, do a lot of work for the country and the people.

I wish the Korean people who has as their next leader Mr. Kim Jong Il on whose shoulders rest the destiny of the country, to make a new advance, united as one.

The Changgwang Street took shape in Pyongyang last year. Multi-storied flats for workers line the street. This new modern street was constructed under the guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il. He also took leadership in construction of new modern edifices completed last year.

Full Solution of Revolutionary Succession Issue in DPRK

A powerful new leadership emerged from the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Pyongyang in October last, reflecting its unanimous organizational will and the wishes of the whole nation.

President Kim Il Sung told in his report to the Party Congress:

"The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that the solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying out revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an everlasting Juche Party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country."

The point of this statement is that a satisfactory answer has been given to the question of leaving the unaccomplished revolutionary cause to the new generation for its continuation till its final success.

More than one century has elapsed since the working class began its struggles for liberation. In this period the revolutionary cause of the working class and the people has made large strides under the banner of independence. What stands in their way is the matter of taking over that revolutionary cause and bringing it to ultimate victory.

No doubt, the masses of people are heroes and motive power of the revolution and construction, their own undertakings to be completed with their own efforts.

However, as the history of their struggles shows, the masses of people do not necessarily become masters of the revolution and construction of their own accord. They need correct leadership, the lead role which must come from a great leader.

This lead role is crucial to the awakening which prompts the masses of people to realize their status as masters and driving power of the revolution and construction and perform their job as such.

It takes the form of motivating them with a progressive ideology and leading them to participate in the revolutionary cause. The ideology is the revolutionary thought of the great leader.

The great leader authors and defines a revolutionary thought which mirrors the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the people. Then he disseminates it which causes the people to know their national and class status and inspires them with a revolutionary zeal.

Besides this ideological motivation, he creates a revolutionary organization and rallies the masses of people around it as a monolithic entity. Motivation and organization makes a tremendous force of the masses of people.

A group of well-trained men forms the core of the revolutionary party. The main force of the revolution consists of the revolutionary party and the workers and peasants rallied around it. An outer ring of the main force comprises broad sections of the masses people, which represents a huge political force.

The great leader is responsible for strategy and tactics. He defines the objects and direction of struggle and clarifies specific ways of achieving them. His policy-making is a scientific process based on a superb knowledge and analysis of the law governing the development of the revolution, all types of revolutionary struggles and movements, the specific conditions of his own country and its outside environments.

The lesson of the international revolutionary movement is: the working class and the masses of people overcame all sorts of difficulties and trials and win crowning victory when they are led by a great leader. In the absence of such qualified leadership, debacles are their bedfellows.

In the 1840's Marx created Marxism, a great revolutionary doctrine, opening a brilliant chapter to the history of human thoughts. He proved the logic of the birth of capitalism and the inevitability of its death. He identified the world-historic mission of the working class and converted socialism from a fancy into a science.

His excellent theoretic and practical activities led the working class of the developed capitalist countries of Europe to be aware of its class and historic mission. The working-class revolutionary struggle against capitalism rapidly expanded on a scientific basis.

Lenin created Leninism, Marxism of the imperialist age. He discovered the law of uneven development of capitalism in that period and advanced a theory on the possibility of the triumph of the socialist revolution in one country. By leading the great October revolution to victory did he turn socialism from a scientific concept into a reality.

President Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved by the people of Korea, fathered the Juche thought, a most appropriate reflection of the present era in which the struggle of the people for independence is in its highest stage. With it came the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Korean revolution with President Kim Il Sung as its pilot ended the Japanese colonial rule of Korea and liberated its people. It has already seen a successful achievement in a brief span of time of social reforms and progress which took other countries a few centuries. Its aim is to abolish the exploitation of man by man for good and liberate man from all sorts of natural and social yokes.

The struggle of the working class and the masses of people is too protracted and too complicated to be completed in one generation. A series of generations is needed to take over, continue and complete it.

Herein arises the question of succeeding the revolutionary cause. Another lesson of the international revolutionary movement is this. The issue of succession has a critical bearing on the destiny of the revolution.

The issue is a question of whether the revolutionary cause started by its leader should be continued or not and of whether to stick to his original revolutionary ideology or retreat from it. It also concerns the matter of whether to preserve or modify the revolutionary traditions left by the leader. Modification amounts to the denial of the revolutionary cause.

The heir to the revolutionary cause must be endowed with all those gifts that characterize the great leader, the starter of the revolutionary cause: boundless loyalty to the great leader, party spirit, the dedication to the working-class and people's interests; a total knowledge and understanding of the revolutionary thought of the leader, a complete acquisition of his illustrious leadership and a full emulation of his lofty moral virtues.

Depending on the circumstances, such ties may happen to be relative of the great leader. Yet, kinship does not matter at all. What counts most is whether he is qualified and competent in terms of the above-said gifts to become heir.

In case the heir to the revolutionary cause is a relative of the leader, it is a far cry from what the feudal or royal hereditary succession is, a system where a claim to the estate or the throne is made by the birthright or the right of descent, with no consideration of his or her talents. There are numerous examples in which incompetent or infants were chosen as successor to the title.

The revolutionary movement of the working class and the masses of people, totally different from the preceding social movements in quality, demands well-considered organizational capability and leadership, high command of strategy and tactics, and superb mobilization plus motivation. It is so highly organized and complicated movement.

At the time of building socialism and communism, a key task is to educate the masses of people in the advanced ideas, transform the economy and technology, and develop culture in a way commensurate with that historic age. Hence, no hope is of the revolution and construction unless the revolutionary cause is taken over by a man fully qualified as its leader.

It is a matter and a source of infinite pride and happiness to the Korean people to know that this issue of succession has creditably been settled in Korea.

(Continued from page 1)

with the New Delhi Conference and the 20th anniversary of the founding of this movement as a momentum.

At the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference, the non-aligned countries successfully overcame all factors obstructing unity and pooled their strength in promoting the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence in unity.

The whole course of the conference showed that the spirit of unity and cooperation is stronger than the sentiments of division and antagonism and demonstrated the ability of the non-aligned countries to combine the national and individual interests with the overall interests of the movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a positive contribution to the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement by valuing its overall interests and placing them before anything else.

The New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference adopted important documents containing practical measures to avert the danger of another global war, defend peace and security, uphold the principle of the non-aligned movement and strengthen its unity and cohesion and expand and develop this movement.

The joint meeting appreciated the documents adopted at the conference as carrying principled significance in accomplishing the non-aligned countries' common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Pointing out that the success made by the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference was a blow to the imperialist, domination forces and a victory for the anti-imperialist, independent forces, the joint meeting warmly hailed it.

The joint meeting noted with satisfaction that the congratulatory speech made by our delegation at the opening session of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference on behalf of the Asian region in accordance with the will of the non-aligned countries in this region was a good expression of friendship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian countries.

At the conference the delegates of many countries reaffirmed their full support and solidarity for the cause of Korean reunification.

This is a great encouragement to our people.

Noting that the policy adopted by our Party and the Government of our Republic in connection with the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countires was just, the joint meeting underscored the immediate tasks facing the non-aligned movement today as follows:

Need to Establish Nuclear Free Peace Zones

The joint meeting pointed out that the situation obtaining today demands the peoples of non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving peoples of the world more urgently than ever before wage an active struggle to prevent a new global war and preserve world peace and security.

The present developments indicate that a new war may break out any moment in the Middle East or in Asia or in Europe.

In the past, two world wars broke out due to the manoeuvres of the imperialist powers for the redivision of colonies. Today the danger of a new world war is growing day by day owing to the scramble and massive arms race of the imperialist, domination forces to subjugate again the newly independent states and seize major zones of resources and military strategic vantages.

Peace must not be begged for but be won through the anti-imperialist, anti-war struggle.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world peace-loving people must never tolerate any act of aggression and war on the part of the imperialist powers.

As pointed out in the declaration of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference, the non-aligned countries should put it up to their main tasks to wage a struggle for the dissolution of all military blocs, the removal of the foreign troops and foreign military bases in other countries, the building and expansion of nuclear-free zones, peace zones in many parts of the world and the realization of a universal and complete disarmament, and direct all their efforts to this.

The joint meeting stressed that the non-aligned movement must be further expanded and developed in order to successfully thwart and frustrate the imperialists' moves of aggression and interference and build an independent new world.

Basic Principles of Non-Aligned Movement

It is a demand of the times and the present situation to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The first and foremost task here is for the non-aligned countries to strictly adhere to the basic principle of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is an independent political force outside the blocks and it is the basic principle of the non-aligned movement to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and aggression and occupation, domination and subjugation, and advance independently, not joining any bloc.

This was explicitly confirmed once again at the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The non-aligned countries must also observe the principle of complete equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation in mutual relations.

They must in no case take issue with or interfere in the affairs of other member nations of the non-aligned movement and must refrain from trying to settle disputes between member nations of the movement with strength or leading them to military conflicts.

Differences and disputes must be settled peacefully by means of negotiation on the principle of unity in conformity with the national interests and overall interests of the non-aligned movement, without any interference from outside.

If the non-aligned countries shelve the differences and make honest efforts to find a common language on the basis of the noble idea of the movement, they can settle any dispute in a peaceful way. The peoples of non-aligned countries have experienced this in practice.

Economic, Technological Cooperation

The joint meeting stressed that, if the non-aligned countires want to make this movement a living movement full of life and further increase its might, they must not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically and in technology.

When the non-aligned countries possessed of rich resources and enormous potentials closely cooperate with each other, they can display great strength.

For the non-aligned countires to strengthen economic and technological cooperation based on collective self-reliance in accordance with the action program for economic cooperation adopted at the meetings of the non-aligned movement, is an important component part of the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Only when the non-aligned countries and other developing countries strengthen economic and technological cooperation among them can they accelerate with united strength the reorganization of the present unfair international economic system and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The non-aligned countires and other developing countires should strengthen bilateral or multilateral, regional or inter-regional cooperation by making an effective use of all the resources and potentials at their disposal and expanding and developing economic relations among them in various domains on the principle of filling each other's need.

The New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference adopted good decisions for economic and technological cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries.

The non-aligned countires should substantially implement these decisions to achieve a collective economic progress and accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

The non-aligned movement has advanced, overcoming all tests, as a powerful anti-imperialist independent force of our era and, in the future, too, it will continue its dynamic advance along its own course in compliance with the demand of the time.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will pool strength with the peoples of all other non-aligned countries and struggle resolutely to remove the danger of a new war, defend world peace and security and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement under the uplifted banner of independence, the banner of non-alignment.

The movement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fulfil the duties devolved upon it and make a positive contribution to the common cause of the non-aligned movement by honestly carrying out the decisions of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers' Conference.

(Subtitles are ours . . . . Ed.)

List of Arrested Persons in Kwangju

The last May Kwangju Uprising in which large numbers of south Korean citizens of various strata fought bravely with arms in their hands, sent Washington atremble with anxiety and fear. It also shook Seoul's dictatorial rule to its very foundation. In a clear rebuttal of Seoul's allegation that the uprising was staged by some "impure elements" led by dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, the following list of the arrested persons including 14 high school students and 2 housekeepers reveals its outstanding characteristic as a "broad-based mass uprising."

The following is a partial list obtained from an international human rights organization.

TRIALS & SENTENCES IN KWANGJU

NOTES:
A: Name/Age
B: Occupation
C: Sentence
D: Notes

NON-GOVERNMENTAL PEOPLE

1. A. Hong Nam Sun / 65 B. lawyer C. life D. Kwangju Prison
2. A. Kim Seong Yong / 46 B. priest (Cath.) C. 15 years D. Kwangju Prison
3. A. Meong No Keun / 47 B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. 10 years D. Kwangju Prison
4. Song Gi Suk / 45 B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
5. A. Lee Gi Hong / 46 B. lawyer C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
6. A. Cho Cheol Hyeon / 42 B. Cath. priest C. suspended sentence D. released on Oct. 30
7. A. Oh Byeong Mun / 51 B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. suspended sentence D. released on Oct. 30
8. A. Cho A Ra / 68 B. YWCA President (Ms.) C. suspended sentence D. released on Oct. 30
9. A. Chang Doo Seog / 40 B. labor union leader C. 3 years D. Kwangji Prison
10. A. Wi In Baeg / 31 B. lawyer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
11. A. Lee Yeong Saeng / 65 B. YMCA Board Member C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
12. A. Cho Bong Han / 62 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
13. A. Lee Ae Shin / 57 B. YWCA Gen. Sect. (Ms.) C. 2 year / 3 years susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

14. A. Cheong Dong Nyeon / 37 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / chemistry / 4 C. death D. Kwangji Prison
15. A. Kim Sang Yun / 32 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Korean lit. / 3 C. 20 years
16. A. Han Sang Seog / 25 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / philosophy / 4 C. 12 years D. Kwangju Prison
17. A. Yang Kang Seob/26 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Eng. lit. /3 C. 10 years D. Kwangju Prison
18. A. Park Yong Seong / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Korean lit. / 4 C. appeal susp. D.
19. A. Song Seon Tae / 25 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Korean lit. / 3 C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
20. A. Lee Seung Yong / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / architecture / 3 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
21. A. Lee Cheong Jo / 25 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Eng. lit. / 3 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
22. A. Ro Jun Myeong / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / engineering / 3 C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
23. A. Choe Yong Ju / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / history / 3 C. trial ongoing D. Kwangju Martial Law Auth.
24. A. Mun Seung Hun / 23 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / history / educ. / 3 C. trial ongoing D. Kwangju Martial Law Auth.
25. A. Kim Un Gi / 33 B. Chosun-U. / adm. / 3 C. 12 years D. Kwangju Prison
26. A. Yang Heui Seung / 24 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / politics / 2 C. 12 years D. Kwangju Prison
27. A. Ku Kyo Seong / 22 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / electronics / 3 C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
28. A. Han Kug Jae / 22 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / dentist / 2 C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
29. A. Kim Dae Hong / 22 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / electrics / 3 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
30. A. Lee Kyeong / 26 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / politics / 3 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
31. A. Lee Un Jeong / 25 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / Korean lit. / 3 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
32. A. Yu Jae Do / 21 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / metal / 1 C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
33. A. Park Hong Kyu / 24 B. Communications-U. / stud. architect / 2 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
34. A. Mun Seog Hwan / 21 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / adm. / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
35. A. Kweon Hyang Neon / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / engineering / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
36. A. Cha Myeong Seog / 26 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / metal / 4 C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released on Oct. 25
37. A. Kim Yeong Hyu / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / medicine / 2 C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
38. A. Bang Min Weon / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / economics / 3 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
39. A. Wi Kyeong Fong / 20 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / education / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
40. A. Park Seong Feong / 22 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / social / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
41. A. Yun Mog Hyeon / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / chemistry / 3 C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released on Oct. 25
42. A. Park Jin / 30 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / philosophy / 4 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
43. A. Cha Sang Seob / 21 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / medicine / 3 C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released on Oct. 25
44. A. Weon Sun Seog / 29 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / forestry / 3 C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released on Oct. 25
45. A. Cheong Yong Hwa / 28 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / history / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
46. A. Kim Yong Nae / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / forestry / 4 susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
47. A. Chung Yong Mun / 20 B. Kwangju Education U. / stud. / 2 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
48. A. Cheong Nam Seog / 21 B. Kwangju Education U. /stud. / 1 C. D. released on Oct. 25
49. A. Lee Yeong / 23 B. Seong In U. / stud. / 2 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
50. A. Kim Tae Jun / 45 B. Chonnam-U / dean of stud. C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
51. A. Kim Byeong Hag / 46 B. Chonnam-U. / publ. dept. C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
52. A. Park Dong Man / 37 B. worker at a printing office C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
53. A. Cheong Ig Seob / ? B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. susp. sentence D. released on Oct. 30
54. A. Lee Sang Shig / 43 B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
55. A. Lee Bang Gi / ? B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D released on Oct. 25
56. A. Lee Kwang Uh / 49 B. Chonnam-U. / prof. C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D released on Oct. 25
57. A. Song Chan Shik / 26 B. Chosun-U. / – C. susp. sent D. released on Oct. 30
58. A. Park Song Bog / 20 B. Chosun-U. / – C. susp. sent D. released on Oct. 30
59. A. Kwag Fae Gu / 21 B. Chosun-U. / C. 1 year & 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
60. A. Lim Wang Taeg / 25 B. Chosun-U. / – C. susp. sent D. released on Oct. 30
61. A. Kim In Weom / 29 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / 4 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
62. A. Yu So Yeong / 21 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – / 3 C. 1 year / susp. 2 year D. released on Oct. 25
63. A. Kim Yang Myeon / ? B. Communications-U. / stud. / / 2 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
64. A. Kim Og Jun / ? B. Communications-U. / stud. / – / ? C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
65. A. Lee Jae Il / 21 B. Chosun Technical College / stud. / – / 3 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
66. A. Choe Seog Hun / 21 B. Chosun Technical College / stud. / – / 3 C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
67. A. Choe Seong Yong / 21 B. Chosun Technical College / stud. / – / – C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
68. A. Lim Chang Og / 21 B. Chosun Technical College / stud. / – / – C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. release on Oct. 25

CITIZENS COMMITTEE

69. A. Kim Jong Bae / 26 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – / 4 C. death D. Kwangju Prison
70. A. Cheong Sang Yong / 30 B. employee C. life D. Kwangju Prison
71. A. Heo Gyu Jeong / 27 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – / 2 C. life D. Kwangju Prison
72. A. Yun Gang Og / 30 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / history / 4 C. 10 years D. –
73. A. Kim Yeong Cheol / 32 B. YWCA C. 10 years D. Kwangju Prison
74. A. Lee Yang Hyeon / 30 B. worker C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
75. A. Cheong Hae Jig / 30 B. primary school teacher C. 10 years D. Kwangju Prison
76. A. Kim Hwa Seong / 21 B. restaurant employee C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
77. A. Park Nam Seon / 26 B. driver C. death D. Kwangju Prison
78. A. Kim Jun Bong / 21 B. employee C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison

"GUERILLA"

79. A. Yun Suk Nu / 20 B. handicraft C. life D. Kwangju Prison
80. A. Lee Jae Ho / 33 B. interior design C. 15 years D. Kwangju Prison
81. A. Lee Jae Chun / 20 B. civil defense C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
82. A. Yang Gi Nam / 19 B. seamstress C.– D. Kwangju Prison
83. A. Lim Seong Gaeg / 17 B. seamstress C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
84. A. Gu Seong Hoe / 16 B. shoemaker C.– D.–
85. A. Ro Jeong Ho / 33 B. restaurant employee C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
86. A. Park Seung Yeol / 20 B. record shop C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
87. A. Park Myeong Gug / 18 B. shoemaker C.– D.–
88. A. Kim Sang Gyu / 19 B. radio company C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
89. A. Park Yeong Su / 18 B. pottery factory C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
90. A. An Seog Og / 19 B. carpenter C.– D. Kwangju Prison
91. A. Kim Du Jeon / 19 B. carpenter C.– D. Kwangju Prison
92. A. Cheong Kwang Ho / 20 B. worker (tile-factory) C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
93. A. Yeom Dong Yu / 23 B. coffee shop employee C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
94. A. Lee Seong Ju / 18 B. driver C.– D. Kwangju Prison
95. A. Kim Gong Hyu / 19 B. handicraft C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
96. A. Nam Seung U / 19 B. seamstress C.– D. Kwangju Prison
97. A. Do Jun Shik / 23 B. restaurant employee C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
98. A. Nam Yeong Kwan / 18 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
99. A. Park Heung Shik / 21 B. carpenter C.– D. Kwangju Prison
100. A. Kim Gi Kwang / 18 B. high school / stud. / 3 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
101. A. Park In Su / 17 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
102. A. Kim Yeong Su / 20 B. welder C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
103. A. Na Il Seong / 18 B. joiner C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
104. A. Kim Dae Chan / 19 B. stonemason C.– D. Kwangju Prison
105. A. Kim Haeng Nam / 16 B. worker C.– D.–
106. A. Kim Jae Gwi / 16 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
107. A. Yeom Yong Seob / 19 B. handicraft C.– D.–
108. A. Chang Seung Heui / 19 B. shoemaker C. 5-6 years D. Kwangju Prison
109. A. Cheon Su Yong / 28 B. worker C. 12 years D. Kwangju Prison
110. A. Lee Yeong Il / 23 B. farmer C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
111. A. Yu Eun Yeol / 26 B. farmer C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
112. A. Lim Jong Mun / 26 B. plasterer C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
113. A. Lee Dal Yeon / 22 B. merchant C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
114. A. Ha Deog Yeol / 25 B. merchant C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
115. A. Han Gyu Yeong / 21 B. tile factory worker C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
116. A. Park Chan Chae / 17 B. high school / stud. / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
117. A. Park Jae Taeg / 20 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
118. A. Choe Jun / 16 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
119. A. Choe Hwang U / 17 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
120. A. Seo Seong Gyu / 16 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
121. A. Lee Chun Weon / 16 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
122. A. Park I Seon / 18 B. high school / stud. / 3 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
123. A. Park Hong Yong / 19 B. farmer C.– D.–
124. A. Park Kwang Nam / 19 B. farmer C.– D.–
125. A. Cho Hong Gob / 19 B. farmer C.– D.–
126. A. Na Jong Gu / 20 B.– C.– D. Kwangju Prison
127. A. Son Cheol Shik / 16 B. high school / stud. / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
128. A. Kim Tae Ho / 17 B. high school / stud. / 3 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
129. A. Park Hyeon Jong / 32 B. driver C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 30

(Continued on page 5)

List of Arrested Persons

(Continued from page 4)

130. A. Lee Gye Cheol / 32 B. farmer C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison

YONGAM-GUN AREA

131. A. Kim Og Chae / 36 B. farmer C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
132. A. Kim Heul Gyu / 40 B.– C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison

MOKPO AREA

133. A. An Cheol / 34 B. pharmacist C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
134. A. Kang Su Bog / 67 B. farmer. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
135. A. Myeong Jae Yong / 57 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
136. A. Yang Ji Mun / 24 B. civil defense C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
137. A. Lee Nam Kyeon / 48 B. printer C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
138. A. Park Sang Gyu / 21 B. Mokpo Technical College / stud. / 2 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
139. A. Choe Mun / 24 B. book shop C. 1 year & 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
140. A. Kim Sang Og / 48 B. merchant C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
141. A. Chang Chang Seog / 48 B. – C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
142. A. Yu Jeong Han / 29 B. sailor C.– D.–
143. A. Kim Nog Su / ? B. sailor C.– D.–
144. A. Lee Meong Nam / ? B. sailor C.– D.–
145. A. Lee Seong Sug / 48 B. sailor C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
146. A. Han Bong Cheol / 22 B. Mokpo-U. / stud. / – / 1 C. pending D. Sangmudae Prison
147. A. Park Jong Geun / 20 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
148. A. Ko Seong Su / ? B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
149. A. Ko Gyeong Seog / ? B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
150. A. Kim Yeong Chun / ? B. worker C.– D.–
151. A. An Tong Il / 20 B. repair shop worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
152. A. Kim Nam Gug / 20 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
153. A. Kim Jae Ryang / 17 B. high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
154. A. Hwang In Gab / ? B. Hankuk Theological Seminary / stud. / – / 3 D. Sangmudae Prison

YWCA & "FIGHTERS REPORT"

155. A. Kim Seong Seob / 19 B. delivery of newspapers C. 3-5 years D. Kwangju Prison
156. A. Yung Sun Ho / 22 B. worker C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
157. A. I Yeong / 18 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / cult. soc. / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
158. A. Na Myeong Kwan / 18 B. worker C. 2-3 years D. Kwangju Prison
159. A. Cheon Yeong Jin / 19 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / adm. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
160. A. Han Jeon Man / 19 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / cult. soc. / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
161. A. Kim Gyeong Gig / 20 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Chinese lit. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
162. A. Cheon Yong Ho / 23 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / economics / 3 C. 1 year 6 month D. Kwangju Prison
163. A. Seo Dae Seog / 19 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / – / – C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
164. A. Shin Gun Ju / 19 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
165. A. Park Cheol / 18 B.– C. 5-7 years D. Kwangju Prison
166. A. Kim Dong Hwan / 23 B. printer C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
167. A. Yang Seung Hweui / 20 B. high school / stud. / 3 C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
168. A. Lim Byeong Seob / 19 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
169. A. Lee Chung Yeong / 20 B. Kyonghee-U. / stud. / – / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
170. A. Eom Tae Ju / 20 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / – / 1 C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
171. A. Ki Seong Gong / 24 B. farmer C.– D. Kwangju Prison
172. A. Kim Deog Ho / 26 B. handicraft C.– D. Kwangju Prison
173. A. Lee Seong Dae / 20 B. shoemaker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
174. A. Park Yeong Sun / 21 B. technical-U. / stud. / – / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
175. A. Lee Gyeong Heui / 20 B. Mokpo Technical College / stud. / – / 1 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
176. A. Wi Seong Sam / 26 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / technics / 4 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
177. A. Cho Jong Gi / 24 B. car washer C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
178. A. Mun Jang U / 27 B. worker C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
179. A. Kim Chun Gug / 27 B. carpenter C.– D. Kwangju Prison
180. A. Kim Bog Su / 27 B. worker C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
181. A. Yu Heung Ryeol / 35 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
182. A. Kim Chun Shik / 29 B. carpenter C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
183. A. Kim Ho Jo / 26 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
184. A. Cheon Hyeong Hyun / 29 B. carpenter C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
185. A. Kim Yeong Seon / 19 B.– C.– D.–
186. A. Mun Gi Dong / 29 B. boiler factory worker C.– D.–
187. A. Kim Sang Jib / 24 B. worker C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
188. A. Cha Myeong Suk / 19 B. house keeper C. 5-10 years D. Kwangju Prison
189. A. Cheon Chun Shim / 31 B. housekeeper C. 10 years D. Kwangju Prison
190. A. Cheong Fong Man / 22 B. civil defense C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
191. A. Cheong Gi Baeg / 24 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
192. A. Pae Yong Ju / 34 B. driver C. death D. Kwangju Prison
193. A. Kim Jun Ho / 21 B. worker C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
194. A. Song Yeong Gyo / 19 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released
195. A. Kim Shin Deog / 31 B. company employee C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
196. A. Song Baeg Seog / 20 B. boiler factory worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
197. A. So Eong Du / 26 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. Kwangju Prison
198. A. Lee Chang Gil / 21 B. worker C.– D. Kwangju Prison
199. A. Cha O Jin / 20 B.– C.– D. Kwangju Prison
200. A. Lee Gong O / 23 B. worker C.– D. Kwangju Prison
201. A. Kim Yu Gon / 30 B. antique dealer / secondhand store C. susp. sent. D. released
202. A. Kang Maeng Yeol / 23 B. worker C.– D.–
203. A. Choe Gag Gyo / 26 B. driver C.– D.–
204. A. Choe Il Jo / 27 B. driver C.– D.–
205. A. Gu Sang Heui / 28 B. shop employee C.– D.–
206. A. Yu Jae Yul / 28 B. driver C.– D.–
207. A. Choe Gang Cheol / 24 B. worker C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
208. A. Cheong Gae Seong / 43 B. New Democratic Party C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
209. A. Gang Weon Feung / 31 B. seamstress C.– D.–
210. A. Chang Se Wan / 19 B. repair shop worker C. D.
211. A. Park Cheol Ho / 19 B. repair shop worker C.– D.
212. A. Hwang Chang Og / 23 B. worker C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
213. A. Kim U Gon / 31 B. handicraft C.– D.–
214. A. Kim Yong Keun / 17 B. carpenter C. 2-3 years D. Kwangju Prison
215. A. Kim Yeong Su / 18 B. carpenter C.– D.–
216. A. Park No Bong / 25 B. welder C.– D. Kwangju Prison
217. A. Yang Il Jun / 33 B. repair shop worker C.– D.
218. A. Lee Feong Mo / 27 B. factory for building material C. susp. sent D. released on Oct. 25
219. A. Ko Jae Mug / 24 B. driver C.– D.–
220. A. Lee Chang Heui / 18 B. C.– D. Kwangju Prison
221. A. Chang Nam Cheol / ? B. driver C.– D.–
222. A. Hong Gab Eui / 23 B. employee C. 1 year / susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
223. A. Kim Yong Gyun / 23 B. car repair shop C.– D.–
224. A. Kim Yong Nam / 19 B. driver C.– D.–
225. A. Kim Hong Su / ? B. C.– D.–
226. A. Yang In Hwa / ? B.– C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
227. A. Kwag Feong Yeong / ? B. – C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
228. A. Shin Man Shik / 23 B. worker C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
229. A. An Gil Jeong / 25 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / Eng. lit. / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
230. A. Kim Yun Gi / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / law / ? C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
231. A. Cheong Hyang Gyu / 32 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
232. A. Ku Seong Ju / 26 B. merchant C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
233. A. Hwang Geum Seon / 28 B. merchant C. 1 year & 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
234. A. Kim Eui Yong / 28 B. driver C. susp. 2 years D. released on Oct. 25
235. A. Cheon Sun Nam / 30 B. farmer C. 1 year / 6 months D. released on Oct. 25
236. A. Kim Chang Gil / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / commerce / 3 C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
237. A. Chang Gye Beob / 23 B. merchant C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
238. A. Kim Weon Gab / 19 B. stud. who failed entrance exam. C. 3 year & 6 months-4 months D. Kwangju Prison
239. A. Cheong Hae Min / 23 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / commerce / 3 C. 1 year & 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
240. A. Yang Weon Shik / 24 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / commerce / 3 C. 1 year & 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
241. A. Lee Sang Tae / 19 B. farmer C.– D.–
242. A. Mun Fong Dae / 19 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
243. A. Kang Gi Bae / 20 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
244. A. Lee Kwan Keun / 19 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
245. A. Lee Mu Weon / 20 B. worker C. D. Kwangju Prison
246. A. Cho Seung Il / 41 B. street-vendor C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
247. A. Lee Yu Su / 48 B. farmer C.– D.–
248. A. Cheong Feong Og / 26 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
249. A. Cho Seong Gil / 21 B. Chonnam-U. / stud. / commerce / ? C. pending D Sangmudae Prison
250. A. Kim Yeong Han / 17 B high school / stud. / ? C susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
251. A. Kim Feong Geun / 24 B C. D.
252. A. Kim Su Hyeong / ? B – C. D.
253. A. Cheon Sang Ho / ? B. C.– D.–
254. A. Shim Sang Geun / ? B. C.– D.
255. A. Lee Du Su / 23 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
256. A. Kweon Yeong Hwi / ? B high school / stud. / 2 C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
257. A. Kim Yong O / ? B. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
258. A. Kim Hyeong Chae / 22 B. restaurant employee C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
259. A. Choe Kwang Jib / 24 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
260. A. Park Fong Nam 6 ? B. worker C. pending D. hospital
261. A. Kim Fong Tae / 24 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
262. A. Kim Hong Myeong / 35 B. professor C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 29
263. A. Kim Yeong Mo / 35 B. Diet library C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 29
264. A. Kim Pan Geum / 35 B. employee C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 29
265. A. Park Beong Tae / 26 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 29
266. A. Kim Yong Geum / 58 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
267. A. Cho Beong Gug / 22 B. welder C. 6 months D. Kwangju Prison
268. A. Son Hyo Geun / 26 B. worker C. 2 years D. Kwangju Prison
269. A. Lee Geum Yeong / 17 B. driver C.– D.–
270. A. Song Du Seog / ? B. C.– D.–
271. A. Park Jun Yong / ? B.– C.– D.–
272. A. Lee Gwan Taeg / 33 B. conductor C. 6 years D. Kwangju Prison
273. A. Cheon Hweui Yong / 47 B. farmer C. 1 year D. Kwangju Prison
274. A. Yun Yeong Gyu / 46 B. high school teacher C. 1 year & 6 months D.–
275. A. Yu Chang Jang / 46 B. high school teacher C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released on Oct. 25
276. A. Cheong Seong Yeong / 24 B. driver C.– D.–
277. A. Kang Seong Nam / 22 B. handicraft C.– D. Kwangju Prison
278. A. Lee Byeong Su / 24 B. worker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
279. A. Shin Gil Ho / 24 B. employee C.– D.–
280. A. Han Gi Weon / 29 B. driver C.– D.–
281. A. Hwang Eui Su / 27 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
282. A. Cheong Han O / 27 B. farmer C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
283. A. Kim Byeong Su / 21 B. reporter C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
284. A. Cheong Sam Gi / 21 B joiner C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30

NAJU-GUN AREA

285. A. Park Chang Nam / 27 B welder C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
286. A. Yu Jae Mong / 25 B street vendor C. 5 years D Kwangju Prison
287. A. Ku Myeong Su / 30 B. carpenter C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
288. A. Kim Bong Su / 27 B. antique dealer / secondhand store C. 8 years D. Kwangju Prison
289. A. Choe Jae Shik / 24 B worker C. 3 years D Kwangju Prison
290. A. Park Yun Seon / 23 B carpenter C 3 years D Kwangju Prison
291. A. Lee Jae Gwan / 21 B. civil defense C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
292. A. Choe Seog Mu / 22 B. civil defense C. D.
293. A. Park Sun Cheon / 22 B farmer C. D.
294. A. Kim O Jin / 21 B. farmer D. Kwangju Prison
295. A. Nam Yong Gi / 47 B. farmer C.– D.–
296. A. Kim Yeong Chang / 40 B delivery of newspapers C susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
297. A. Hong In Ju / 21 B. civil defense C. 2 years D Kwangju Prison
298. A. Lee Jeong Gi / 21 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
299. A. Park Og Yul / 24 B. farmer C. 1 year & 6 months D Kwangju Prison

HAENAM-GUN AREA

300. A. Park Chung Neol / 33 B. driver C.– D. Kwangju Prison
301. A. Lee Byeong Su / 26 B. merchant C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
302. A. Kim Deog Su / 34 B. furniture / dealer C. susp sent. D. released on Oct. 25
303. A. Cho Gye Seog / 33 B. curtain dealer C. susp. sent D. released on Oct. 25
304. A. Choe Jae Cheol / 27 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
305. A. Yun Shik / 19 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
306. A. Seo Hyeong Jin / 21 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
307. A. Park Hong Gil / 21 B farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
308. A. Lee Sang Sun / 29 B. shoemaker C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
309. A. Choe Gwang Yeol / 23 B. driver C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
310. A. Hwang U / 23 B. farmer C.– D.–
311. A. Kim Yeong Ha / 23 B. coffee shop employee C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25

(Continued on page 8)

A-Bomb Victims in "White Chogori" (2)

Looking at My Boy Burning In Flame

How Many Family Members Should War Deprive Me of?

Sin Bok Su, 62 years old, female,
1-6-9, Ujina Kaigan, Hiroshima City (present address);
Kwak-ri, Ilgwang-myon, Tongrae county, S. Kyongsang Prov.;
Bombed at Minami, Kannon, Hiroshima City; housewife

(Continued from the previous issue)

I was born at the third daughter of a middle-class farming family at Kwak-ri, Ilgwang-myon, Tongrae county, South Kyongsang Prov. (south Korea). When Korea became a colony in 1910, a large number of Japanese came to my village. They plundered the lands of powerless Korean people as they wished.

According to my parents, heavy taxes were imposed on the Koreans. As the Korean people made a scanty livelihood, they languished under heavy taxes and were compelled to go deep into debt. The Japanese began money-lending business and their money interest rates went up. Lands were deprived of Korean owners who were forced to yield to the money and power of the Japanese. This was a first of the so-called "benefits" the Japanese claimed to have given to the Korean people.

There were three schools in Kwak-ri where I lived. Two schools were for Koreans and the other for Japanese which no Korean pupils were allowed to attend. The number of pupils there was 5-6 in a class. A class of Koreans consisted of over 50 pupils.

I entered the public Ilgwang elementary school (for Koreans) where two-third of the teachers were Japanese, though there were no Japanese pupils there. The principal of the school was also a Japanese. We were not allowed to use Korean in or out of school. When we were found speaking in Korean, we were punished on the spot.

We had only an one-hour lesson of the Korean language in a week (realized because of the strong protest of our parents). Pupils of the first grade, who only used Korean at home, often had toilet trouble as they didn't say "piddling" in Japanese. The students of higher grades were forced to keep a watch on lower-grade students in case they spoke Korean. Those boys who spoke Korean were whipped and those girls who did so were ordered to stand in the corner for a long time. In a class on moral we had to listen to lectures on the emperor which we didn't understand at all.

In this way, Japan invaded the country of the innocent Korean people, plundered lands and forests and deprived them of even their languages and letters. We were prohibited from wearing even the traditional Korean clothes. Koreans were mobilized in the hateful aggression war.

I married when I was 21 years old. My husband's name is Li Tu Sun, 27 years old, who was from Kwak-san-ri, Pongyang-myon, Chechon county, North Chungchong Prov. It was on Sep. 26, 1938 that I left our homeland with my husband.

I got on board at Pusan (South Kyongsang Prov.). When I arrived at Shimonoseki (Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan) on the morning of Sep. 27, I was filled with sorrows and felt very uneasy, thinking that I wouldn't be able to return to the homeland forever.

I lived at 1-58, Minami Kannon, Hiroshima City. After our arrival in Japan, the war situation worsened. We had to do labor service work everyday. Food was not enough. We actively participated in labor services and were trained in taking shelter in an air-raid, so that we might not be criticized for being Koreans.

At 8:15 a.m., on Aug. 6, 1945, the dreadful atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. At night, on Aug. 5, air-raid alarms were sounded. As we went back and forth our home and the air-raid shelter, so we didn't sleep well the night. On the morning of Aug. 6, the air-raid alarm had been cleared.

While having breakfast, Muung, the eldest son (7 years old) told our mother-in-law, "there will be an air raid. Take care, grandma. I can flee but you cannot run fast." The mother-in-law answered him, "Take care of yourself, and don't care about myself". My husband went out for work at Kawaramachi. I put two children to sleep in a 6-mat room. The second son Yongun (one year old) was strapped to the mother-in-law's back. My mother-in-law was entering the kitchen to wash bowls and I was about to supply fresh water to a goldfish pond with a bathroom hose. That moment, I saw a sharp flash and heard a terrific explosion. Next moment, everything became dark. I could see nothing. I heard my mother crying "Help me, help me." When I shouted "Where are you?" she just answered, "Help me quick."

I was upset and felt weak at the knees. When it became a little lighter around me, I found my house gone, and neighboring houses crushed. There were heaps of debris around us. At that moment I wondered "What was this bomb? There will be nobody alive. Is this the end of my life?" I thought my mother-in-law and the second son under the crushed house. I tried to help them out but they didn't move an inch as their legs and necks were caught by timbers. When I was crying for help, my next-door neighbor came and helped me, but in vain. His father-in-law was also buried under his house. He went away, saying "Please don't feel bad about me." Another neighbor named Ishihara brought me a knife. I cut the belt of the mother-in-law with which she carried my son and saved him first. Thirty minutes later, we rescued my mother-in-law. I took them to the field near the playground of Hiroshima City Commercial High School (present name). I returned home and I began to look for my two children while shouting their names and digging roof tiles. Then, black rain looking as if it were mixed with oil fell. When I was looking for my two children in the black rain, a black-stained man came. I found him to be my husband. In order to rescue our children, my husband covered the roof tiles with wet straw mats. The straw mats burned and we didn't find them out. As we were worried about my mother-in-law and the second son left in the field, we once returned there. When we came back again to the home, soldiers prevented us from approaching our house. I said, "my children are under their house," but they never allowed me to enter there. I could do nothing when my house was burning in flame in front of me.

On the night of Aug. 6 we slept, making an enclosure with boards on the playground of Hiroshima City Commercial High School. People crying there with pain suddenly became silent. They died. We barely lived surrounded by dead bodies.

On the early morning of Aug. 7, we returned home. The house was beginning to burn again in flame. I shouted the names of my children. I found my boy's burnt body. It was hell. I only looked at my boy's body burning.

That afternoon, we went to the Kannon school where medicine was given. It was not easy for us to move forward. We saw a woman with a burnt breast crying, "Give me water," and burnt corpses, whose sexes were indistinguishable. In a water tank for fire prevention, I found 4-5 girl students dead with the upper halves of their bodies in the tank. They must have rushed there for water. The river near the Kannon bridge looked black, filled with corpses. My husband's wound was not so serious. However, toward the end of August his hair began to fall off. On Aug. 27, he suffered from high fever, crying, "I will never die, I will never . . ." He writhed in pain and died on Aug. 30.

We had been deprived of our land, property and even our mother tongue. We were driven away from our homeland. Why was it that only we had to suffer? What did we do? While suffering as colonial people, we had lived to the best we could do, conscientiously. But what we were given was a living hell—the atomic-bomb. Both innocent Japanese people as well as Koreans died.

Our life after the war was miserable. We were always hungry, living on only one rice-ball a day. On June 6, 1946, my mother-in-law died.

In December 1946 I married again. I suffered from the after-effects of radiation. Wherever I heard the sound of airplanes, I was seized with fear, I pulled the bedspread over my head and covered my ears. When I saw a house under construction or a house being pulled down, I used to say "My two children were buried under a house", and stood there whole the day. It took three years for me to return to normal condition.

Since I was bombed, I have not been in good health and have been going to hospital everyday. I suffer chronically from high blood pressure and heart disease.

Since the formation of the Association of Korean Atomic Bomb Victims in 1975, I have been working as its member with my husband.

Speaking about the relief of Korean atomic-bomb victims, I remember an event which happened just after the war. My neighbor told me those who had lost parents by the atomic bombing could receive 5,000 yen from the municipal office. When I went there, I was refused because I was a foreigner.

In February 1977, a meeting

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Thalid – omide Boy Here Pass Pharmaceutic Univ. Exam.

A Korean thalidomide high school boy residing in Japan passed successfully the entrance examination for a department of pharmacy of a private university, it was learnt here on Feb. 6.

According to the Feb. 6 evening edition of the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun, the Korean thalidomide boy is Kang Ryung Dok (18 years old), a third grade of Nichidai Sanko (the Third High School attached to Nihon University). He is the eldest son of Kang Il Hwan (54 years old), residing in Nishihanda, Ota Ward, Tokyo, owner of a small plastic processing mill.

The entrance examination took place on Feb. 1 for Showa Pharmacy University (Tokyo). Its results was announced on Feb. 6.

He is the eighth thalidomide victim to enter medical and pharmaceutical schools. There are now 304 thalidomide graders of third-high schools who must choose between admission into universities and employment.

He was born in May 1962 in Tokyo. The thalidomide medicine his mother had taken deformed him. Both his hands are shorter than normal. Elbow joints don't bend. His hands have no thumbs. He was ranked among the "A" category of damage, the most serious thalidomide patients.

"What is the medicine which crippled me?" This is his long-cherished question from his boyhood. It was in higher grades of the elementary school that he thought of becoming a doctor. His mother's words, "When you grow, why don't you study medicine," made him determine to study medicine.

His eldest brother entered Showa Pharmaceutical University those days. She said that her interest in medicine was born at the sight of her brother's crippled hands. When he moved up to the junior high school, he decided to make pharmacy his life work, in order to prevent the birth of crippled babies like him.

Korean Paintings "Flower and Bird" By Sim Sa Jong (1707–1769)

Korean Cultural History (41)

Paintings (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Progressive painters drew realistically the life of the people and beautiful mountains and rivers of their country.

Among the landscape painters were Li Jong (1578-1607), Kim Myong Guk (17th century), Chong Son (1676-1759), Sim Sa Jong (1707-1769) and Li In Mun (1745-1821).

Kim Myong Guk drew landscape and genre paintings. The characteristic features of his paintings were bold compositions and powerful stroke. In his paintings he ridiculed the ruling class and priests and exposed their hypocrisy and misdeeds. His representative pictures were *Simsanhaengryo-do* and *Rimsokukikengtu-do*.

Drawn in the *Simsanhaengryo-do* drawing were an old pine tree, waterfalls flowing from a sheer cliff and a traveler on horse back passing there. The traveler drawn there was clearly noticeable though it occupied a very small portion of the picture. He was depicted simply, but was drawn as the center of the picture.

Li Jong was also a landscape painter of the 17th century. He was a son of Li Kyong Yun, a painter, and showed his talent as a painter during his childhood. As a child, he continued drawing pictures devotedly for three days on end in a garret without telling his family. His disappearance caused the family a great deal of anxiety, and so he was punished by his father. He was said to have drawn a picture with his tears while weeping. *Boat Ride* and *Eagle* were his representative works.

Chong Son was one of its painters who vividly drew mountains and rivers of Korea from the end of the 17th century to the mid-18th century. He made efforts to draw landscape such as was fit to give expression to the national feelings. He opened up a new path in the landscape paintings of the Li dynasty. Opposing the style of foreign countries, he sought the headspring of drawing in his love for his homeland. His paintings are realistic, and vivid, introducing various methods of expression. He drew many pictures. They included: *Manpok-dong*, *Hyolman-bong* (Hyolman peak), *Kuryong-pok* (Kuryon Waterfalls), *Mt. Paekak*, *Spring Rain*, *A Traveler under Moonlit*, *Autumn in the Old Castle*, etc.

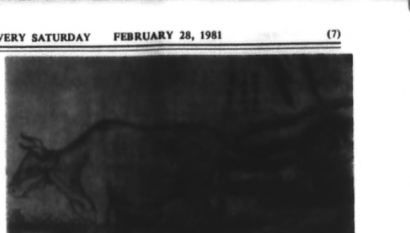
He drew in *Kuryong-pok* the waterfalls in the center and a pine tree stretching to one side, which made a harmonious composition. He used bold compositions, bold omissions and a generous and strong use of his brush in his paintings.

Over 80 years old, he devoted all his energy to painting pictures. The following painters succeeded his work and exhibited their talent: Sim Sa Jong, Li Lin Sang, Choe Buk, and Chon Ung Hwan.

Sim Sa Jong painted everything including landscapes, figures, animals, trees, plants and insects. Closely observing animals, plants and nature, he made all efforts to draw them as truthfully as possible. He drew many harmonious, delicate and refined pictures. His representative paintings were *Tongyongsanu-do* (Winter Landscape) and *Sparrows*. In his picture *Hagyongsunu-do* (Summer Landscape) a beautiful scenic spot of Korea was drawn. Towering rocks were drawn in the top left part and a thatched cottage in the bottom part. Massive rocks' surfaces were expressed by strong touches and were subtle and light and shades of ink. A thick growth of trees was minutely drawn and vividly portrayed a mountain scene in summer.

Li In Mun was a landscape painter of the 18th century. The characteristic features of his paintings were his new interpretation of nature and connections between landscape and social reality of those days.

"Tavern" by Sin Yun Bok (1758–?)



"Rest" by Kim Tu Ryang (1696–1763)

Among his works the following were most famous: *Kangsanmujin-do*, *Podo-do* (Grapes), *Boatman*, *Weeding*, *Fishing Village*, and *Flower and Butterflies*.

Kangsanmujin-do is a landscape paintings in color drawn on a canvas measuring 44 cm by 8.6 meters. Drawn there are a noted range of mountains and a limpid stream slowly flowing into the sea, villages and fields, inlets and ditch reed plains, thickets and lanes and castles, boats floats on the river and figures were seen those walking on the road, resting under a tree, standing on the edge of boats and moving busily.

Other painters of those days were Li Myong Uk (the 17th century), Kim Tu Ryang (1696-1763), Kim Duk Sin (1754-1822), Kim Hong Do (1706-?), and Sin Yun Bok (1758-?).

Li Myong Uk drew boatman and fisherman in lines, in which vividly reflecting the rich reality of the life. In his work *Ochomundap* (Talk between a Fisherman and a Woodman) were shown a fisherman and a woodman talking with each other on their way home after work. His expression were accurate and vivid, realistically depicting the working people and their feelings.

Yun Tu So displayed his talent in figure paintings as well as landscape and animal paintings. *Masangchosa-do* and *Chulryop-do* were his representative works. *Masangchosa-do* was a color painting drawn on a sheet of paper one meter by 60 cm. A figure and the strength and motion of a white horse were well depicted in flowing lines.

Kim Tu Ryang was a painter active in the first half of the 18th century. *Moku-do (Rest)* and *Sisakyong-do* are his representative works. In *Rest* a cowherd was drawn, taking a nap beside a cow tethered to a tree. The painting shows a peaceful and calm rural scene and a glimpse of a farmer's daily life.

Kim Dok Sin, a painter in the latter half of the 18th century, left excellent works. He drew many figure, landscape, genre paintings. He, in particular, drew the life and recreational pursuits of aristocrats (*Kyanghan and Sangmin* (An Aristocrat and Common People) was one of his excellent paintings. Drawn in it were an aristocrat on horse back, his servant and common people bowing to him on one side of the road.

Sin Yun Bok is a representative painter of figure and genre pictures of the 18th century. In his paintings he ridiculed corrupt ruling circles and identified his interest with those of the exploited and persecuted servants and common people.

Among his works were *Anubyon huhui-do* (Game of the Iris Festival May 5th) and *Chumak-do* he drew everyday life in a tavern frequented by travelers. The picture showed his sharp observation and accurate portrayal. Seven figures were well drawn according to their occupations, ages and sexes. There was a boy looking at travelers absent-mindedly in front of the kitchen. The atmosphere of a tavern and costumes and gestures of people there were realistically depicted with warmth.

Sin Yun Bok drew the picture *Boating*, criticizing the corruption of the rulers, *Weaving*, *Weeding*, *Market Scene*, *Washing*, showing the life of the common people in a city. He also drew the life of priests, dancing girls and hoodlums. He chose people, in particular, common people, as objects of his paintings, to whom attention had not been paid so far by other painters. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Feb. 7

* A protocol of the Eleventh Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia. On the same day a protocol of the Tenth Meeting of the

(Continued from page 6)

was held between the atomic bomb victims and the director of the public health department of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. With a chairman of the Korean A-bomb victims' body, I participated in the meeting. We requested that a consultant who understood Korean be posted in the Hiroshima municipal office for Koreans. The director replied, "There are many rich people among the Korean people. Why don't you ask them? The Japanese government cannot do so."

I will continue my efforts so that the Japanese authorities may change such an attitude toward Korean A-bomb victims and that all atomic-bomb victims, including Koreans, be given proper relief.

I hate an atomic bomb, I hate war. (To be continued)

Scientific and Technological Cooperation Sub-Committee of the Inter Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of Korea and Bulgaria was signed.

Feb. 9

* The teams of the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang by plane to participate in the International Junior Speed Skating Competition for Friendship among socialist countries scheduled in the DPRK.
* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Khartoum.
* Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kye Jang Hwan. The Maltese prime minister expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Malta and Korea.
* K.M. Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Service of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is a special envoy of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India met Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK, staying in New Delhi to attend the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries. The Indian president expressed the belief that the Korean people would register more brilliant success in the future, saying that he knew well of the excellent development of Korea, and that it was entirely attributable to the outstanding guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Feb. 10

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Jan. 24

* The government authorities announced complete lifting of emergency martial law as of midnight, Feb. 24, 456 days after the proclamation of martial law on Oct. 27, 1979.
* The Legislative Council for National Security adopted 7 laws including the national assembly election and national assembly laws, and the supreme court law.
* The Socialist Party elected Kim Chol, chairman of the preparatory committee for party founding as its chairman of the party.

Jan. 26

* The ministry of justice held a prosecutors' meeting to instruct the prosecutors to thoroughly crack down on campus and trade unions disturbances expected after the lifting of martial law. On Jan. 27, Chon Du Hwan made the same instructions at a plenary meeting.

Jan. 27

* The New Political Party held its inaugural meeting and elected Kim Gap Soo, chairman of the preparatory committee, as its top leader.

Jan. 30

* Kim Jong Gap, chief of navy general-staff said at a meeting of navy commanders that during election period "invasion of south Korea by the north" was very likely.
* The registration of candidates for the presidential election was closed. The candidates were Chon Du Hwan (DKP), Ryu Chi Song (DJP), Kim Jong Chol (KNP) and Kim Ui Taek (CRP).
* The south Korean and Japanese governments signed an agreement under which Japan is to extend loans amounting to 19,000 million won to south Korea.
* The Revolutionary Party for Reunification made public an open letter on the Kim Dae Jung trial, denouncing vicious suppression manoeuvres by Chon Du Hwan
* 83 defendants including Chong Dong Nyon, Chonnam University student, who were sentenced to death and heavy penalties, found guilty of charges related to the Kwangju incident appealed to the suppreme court.

Feb. 1

* According to a report of Asahi Shimbun, the International Press Institute said in its recent report that the suppression of freedom of the press and speech was most conspicuous over the world. The report also said that about one-third of 1,200 editors and journalists (400) had been ousted from their posts.

Feb. 4

* According to a newspaper report, the truck transportation industry of south Korea is suffering from serious financial difficulties. About 40% of all the trucks are now idled because of the recession and raised fuel prices.

List of Arrested Persons

(From Page 5)

(Continued from page 5)

HWASUN-GUN AREA

312. A. Kim Bong Yeong / 29 B. worker C.– D. Kwangju Prison
313. A. Park Hong Cheol / 27 B. mining C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
314. A. Lee Jeong Jin / 34 B.– C. 6 years D. Kwangju Prison
315. A. Cho Gyeong Nam / 27 B. conductor C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
316. A. Park Nae Pung / 23 B. conductor C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
317. A. Kang Seong Nam / 22 B. handicraft C. D. Kwangju Prison
318. A. Na Jeong Seog / 29 B. street vendor C.– D.–
319. A. Cha Yeong Cheol / 29 B. C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
320. A. Pae Bong Hyeon / 26 B. C. 7 years D. Kwangju Prison
321. A. Cho Jong Gweon / 21 B. C.– D.
322. A. Kim Sang Ho / 17 B. C. D.–
323. A. No Gyeong Myeon / 29 B. C.– D.
324. A. Kim Yeong Cheol / 29 B. C. D.
325. A. Lee Jeong Tae / 24 B. C. D.
326. A. Lee Gang Gab / 21 B. film shop C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
327. A. O Dong Chang / 27 B. worker C. 6 years D. Kwangju Prison
328. A. Kim Jeong Gon / 32 B. driver C. 6 years D. Kwangju Prison
329. A. Park Cheol Ho / 19 B. C.– D.–
330. A. Kim Se Hwan / 19 B. C.– D.–
331. A. Lim Tae Nam / 32 B. C.– D. Kwangju Prison
332. A. Park Tae Jo / 33 B. C 6 years. D. Kwangju Prison
333. A. Chen Gu Yeol / 29 B. driver C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
334. A. Kim Og Su / 25 B. cook C. D. Kwangju Prison
335. A. Kim Jong Cheol / 31 B leather-dresser C. D. Kwangju Prison
336. A. Mun Gwan / 23 B. government employee C. D.
337. A. Mun Min Gi / 26 B. construction worker C. D.
338. A. Cheong Chan Bog / 25 B worker C.– D.
339. A. Kim Jong Sam / 28 B farmer C. 6 years D. Kwangju Prison
340. A. Kim Jong Weon / ? B farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30

HAMPYEONG-GUN AREA

341. A. Seo Gyeong Weon / 43 B. C. 3 years D. Kwangju Prison
342. A. Kim Dong Hyeon / 26 B. farmer C. 5 years D. Kwangju Prison
343. A. Hong Hyeon Hwi / 22 B. farmer C.– D. Kwangju Prison
344. A. Cho Seong Dae / 25 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
345. A. Cha Gye Hwan / 20 B. farmer C.– D. released on Oct. 30
346. A. Pae Beyong Su / 22 B. farmer C.– D. released on Oct. 30
347. A. Kim Baeg Yeol / 22 B. farmer C.– D. released on Oct. 30
348. A. Cho Jin Haeong / 20 B. farmer C.– D. released on Oct. 30
349. A. Pae Han Shik / 20 B. farmer C. susp. sent. D. Kwangju Prison
350. A. Lee Nam Beom / 20 B. cleaning shop C. D. Kwangju Prison
351. A. Yun Geum Seog / 28 B. tailor's shop C.– D. Kwangju Prison
352. A. Kim I Jung / 28 B. tailor's shop C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 30
353. A. Lee Hong Shik / 28 B. farmer C. D.

CHONJU & IRI AREA

354. A. Kim Jun Gil / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / C. 2 years / susp. 3 years D. released
355. A. Kim Nam Gun / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / C. susp. sent. D. released
356. A. Yun Shik Mo / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / C. susp. sent. D. released
357. A. Kim Un Ju / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
358. A. Cheong Hae Dong / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. 10 months D. Seoul Song Dong Det. H.
359. A. Lee Seung Heui / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. 10 months D. Seoul Song Dong Det. H.
360. A. Park Yeong Shik / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. 6-10 months D. Seoul Song Dong Det. H.
361. A. Kim Heui Su / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. 6 months D. Sangmudae Prison
362. A. Kang Hyeong Geum / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
363. A. Hwang Deog Gu / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
364. A. Kim Dong Su / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
365. A. Choe Man Ho / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
366. A. Dae Hyeong Shik / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released.
367. A. Park Jong Hun / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. pending D. Sangmudae Prison
368. A. Choe In Gyu / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. pending D. Sangmudae Prison
369. A. Kim Byeong Tae / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
370. A. Lee Song Bo / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
371. A. Lee Sang Cheol / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
372. A. Lee Chung Nae / ? B. Chonbuk-U. / stud. / – C. pending D. released
373. A. Lee Sang Ho / 31 B. high school teacher C. pending D. Martial Law Auth.
374. A. Na Gyeong Gyun / ? B. Wonkwang-U. / – C. 6 months D. Seoul Song Dong Det. H.
375. A. Kang Ik Hyeon / ? B. Wonkwang-U. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
376. A. Seon Gyeong Hwan / ? B. Wonkwang-U. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
377. A. Mun Seong Ju / ? B. Kunsan Womens, U. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
378. A. Kim Myeong Heui / ? B.– C. susp. sent. D. released

OTHERS (CHOSUN-U./MAY 3 INCIDENT)

379. A. Cheong Jin Gab / 56 B. Chosun-U. / board member C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
380. A. Park Jong Gug / 25 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released Oct. 25
381. A. Choe Dong Yun / ? B. Chosun-U. / sports teacher C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
382. A. Park Jin Yeong / 24 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
383. A. Kim Byeong Gyu / 24 B. Chosun-U. / stud. / – C. susp. sent. D. released
384. A. Yu Jae Yeong / ? B. Chosun-U. / prof. / dean of stud. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
385. A. Kim Han Su / ? B. Chosun-U. / Director of Gen. Aff. Dep. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
386. A. Cheong Jae Geun / ? B. Chosun-U. / Gen. Aff. Dep. C. susp. sent. D. released on Oct. 25
387. A. Park No Jeong / 28 B. printer C. death D. Kwangju Prison
388. A. Ha Yeong Yeol / 30 B. worker C. life D. Kwangju Prison
389. A. Yun Jae Geun / 28 B. worker C. life D. Kwangju Prison
390. A. Seo Nam Seok / 36 B. antique shop / secondhand dealer C. life D. Kwangju Prison

Japanese Attempt to Implant Informants within Chongryun

It was recently brought to light that the police and the Public Security Investigation Agency (known as secret service) had attempted to implant informers within organizations affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The disclosures were made in Hokkaido, Gifu, Kanagawa and Osaka prefectures.

These incidents manifest hostility to the Korean population in this country and constitute a criminal bid to repress the basic human rights of the Korean residents and intervene with the legitimate activities of Chongryun.

The local police is under the control of the National Police Agency, while the Public Security Investigation Agency is under the Ministry of Justice. In most cases the security and foreign affairs sections of the police department are involved. Regional public security investigation bureaus of the Public Security Investigation Agency are responsible for those hostile acts.

These agencies cite the Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities and allege that Chongryun is a potential candidate to its application. Yet, a hard fact is that no evidence has been collected by the agencies concerned to warrant any investigation under that law.

Chongryun maintains total non-intervention regarding the domestic affairs of Japan in accordance with the foreign policy of the DPRK Government. It is an authorized organization under Japanese law, whose main job is to strengthen people-to-people friendship between Korea and Japan, contribute to the reunification of Korea and defend the democratic national rights of the Korean residents in this country. Its expansion with a Japan-wide network and its successful conduct are partly due to enthusiastic support and understanding shown by the broad sections of the Japanese people.

– Osaka –

Nakagawa Masahiro, an officer of the Kinki Regional Public Security Investigation Bureau approached Mr. A, an activist of a chapter of Chongryun, from summer, in 1978. He used the good office of Mr. A's Japanese college-day friend. Mr. A's immediate suspicions distanced him for the while.

Around August last, the Japanese security officer again attempted to establish contact with him. Mr. A was harassed with repeated phone calls and waits near his office. Too annoyed, he agreed to meet, and each time he was wined and dined at the expense of the Japanese officer.

In those meetings, Nakagawa, stressing that he was under instructions from his superior, asked Mr. A to provide information on the 12th Congress of Chongryun held in November last and offered a monetary reward of ¥100,000 and a detailed memorandum on the needed intelligence. Mr. A was even instructed to smuggle any important document out of the Chongryun office.

– Gifu –

Kanemori Hajime, an officer of the security section of the prefectural police department, was introduced to Mr. B, an activist of a Chongryun chapter by the owner of his apartment house. At first he described himself as an employee of the construction section of the prefectural government.

Later, he disclosed his true colors as officer of the security section of the prefectural police and reminded Mr. B that their contact had been admitted in advance by his superior. He said, "Offer information on Chongryun. Cooperate with me."

Their first encounter was in August last.

– Kanagawa –

Two incidents occurred. Kasamoto Toshiaki, belonging to the 2nd section of the Kanagawa District Public Security Investigation Bureau, tried to corrupt Mr. C, an activist of a Chongryun chapter. Kozawa Sawari, a police sergent of the foreign affairs section of the prefectural police, blackmailed Mr. T, teacher of a local Korean school.

Kasamoto, taking advantage of the fact that Mr. C is obliged to have his alien registration certificate renewed every year, approached him in August, in 1978. Warning that his present residence status might subject him to a possible deportation or jeopardise his future visit to the DPRK, the Japanese officer offered to help change his status in exchange for information on Chongryun.

Kozawa formed contact with Mr. T over the issue of the naturalization of his daughter as a Japanese citizen at the beginning of last October. Compelling Mr. T to meet him by all means, the police sergeant asked him to provide information on Chongryun and Korean schools. When his request was refused, the Japanese threatened to make public their contact and suggested that the disclosure might result in a possible harm to the brothers and sisters of his wife repartriated to the DPRK.

– Hokkaido –

The Hokkaido spy incidents are similar to those in Osaka, Kanagawa and Gifu prefectures in nature.

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It should be recalled that the Japanese authorities also cook up counter spy incidents to discredit Chongryun and the DPRK Government whenever deemed necessary. Their method is to make allegations that Pyongyang sent spies to Japan or Chongryun officials worked as northern spies. However, all those arrested were later freed without any criminal convictions because of lack of evidence.

Seoul's Pops Top 10

The Feb. 4 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said that despite the vicissitudes of politics south Korean students have not lost their sense of humor and are waiting for the time to come.

One of the jokes making the rounds among students links the names of various politicians with the titles of recent Korean popular songs.

There are song titles fitting the images of politicians. Here are pops Top 10 released by many universities last year.

1. "I Am Happy" – **Chon Du Hwan**
2. "Fantasy" – **Kim Jong Pil**
3. "It Was Too Short" – **Choi Gyu Ha**
4. "Regrets" – **Kim Jae Gyu**
5. "Why Didn't I Notice It?" **Pak Jung Hi**
6. "Recollections" – **Kim Yong Sam**
7. "Tears of Mokpo" – **Kim Dae Jung**
8. "Open the Door, Sun Ja" – **Li Sun Ja**
9. "I'm Sorry for My Homeliness" – **Hong Bok Ok**
10. "Did I Come Back to Cry?" – **Li Hu Rak**

No. 1 song "I Am Happy" is now the most popular song in south Korea and is a song fitting for Chon Du Hwan who shot his way to power and is running the country as he pleases.

"Fantasy" went to Kim Jong Pil whose ambition to become a president proved to be nothing but "fantasy".

No. 3 song "It Was Too Short" refers to Choi Gyu Ha whose term of presidency was too short. Students say another song titled, "I Lived Like a Fool," could be likened to Choi who let the military blatantly consolidate their power while he was "president".

"Regrets" are for Kim Jae Gyu who assassinated his boss Pak Jung Hi and No. 5 song "Why Didn't I Notice It?" is for Pak who was not wise enough to be aware of his confidant's scheme.

No. 6 song "Recollections" are given Kim Yong Sam who briefly emerged as a strong candidate for the presidency. But the military put him under house arrest, and finally he gave up politics altogether.

"Tears of Mokpo" is, of course, for Mr. Kim Dae Jung. He comes from Mokpo.

Li Sun Ja is the wife of Chon Du Hwan and the name Sun Ja is the most popular name among kisaeng. South Korean students disqualified her for the first lady because of the connotations.

No. 9 song "I'm Sorry for My Homeliness" refers to Choi Gyu Ha's wife who is considered the most homely among the successive first ladies.

Li Hu Rak went to the United States in the wake of the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, but came back to Seoul to have his property forfeited by the authorities.

As they cannot criticize the "government" openly, students are singing these songs.

"Students will surely take resolute action when the time comes," said an informed Seoul source.

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